The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,839.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.. " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ", 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 5 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEAUMONT—January 29th, at Colaba, the wife of T. G. Beaumont, Esq. of a son.

DEATH.

FIRTH—January 29th, at Byculla, Maria Jane, the beloved wife of John Firth, Esq., aged 41 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) and mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire and Bussorah

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th
" Kurrachee		" Bushire	
" Guadur		" Lingah	
" Muscat		" Bunder Abbas	
" Bunder Abbas		" Muscat	
" Lingah		" Guadur	
" Bushire		" Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 754 Tons, 160 H. P. Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on Monday, the 3rd February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 26th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P., Comander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next overland mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctuauy twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer in despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Beniapatam	18
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	19
" Cannanore	18	" Cocanada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	20	" Galle	
" Galle		" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry		" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Cocanada	30	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	1
" Humlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Boypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 28th proximo)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 900 tons register, Captain Nayler, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Trafalgar.*

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of the Cargo of Coals per American Barque "SUNBEAM," Captain S. C. Jordan, Shipped by W. N. De Mattos, from Liverpool, are requested to produce Bills of Lading and take delivery of Coals within 3 days, or else the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the parties concerned. Apply to Captain, or to Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Dubash, Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh.*

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.		Havana Tobacco.	
" Birdseye	"	Persian	"
" Cut Cavendish	"	Latakiah	"
" Returns Tobacco.		Oronoko	"
"	"	Imperial	"
York River	"	Smoking Mixture.	
Carolina Rose.		Jewel of Ophir.	
Golden Gem.			

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

Agents EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

* Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£66 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 2 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 13th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

22nd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 "	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½ "	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 "	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Straps.
1 "	Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 "	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1 "	Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the 8th BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past three in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing another Director in the room of G. M. Stewart, esq., resigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to G. F. HENRY,
No, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. S. SHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANQUISERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purposes stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th January 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 3rd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.

The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call. By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Select preparations of all sorts.
Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.
Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.
Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—One pair of Horizontal High and low pressure condensing Steam Engines of 200 nominal horse power. To work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinder 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 61 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spur fly wheel 24 feet in diameter, these engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One Cylindrical two flued steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job, with ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per sq. inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Belt Pullys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 800 assorted patent Lubricators, 321 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1¼ inch do, and 251 feet of 2 inch do.—250 feet of 1 inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1½ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Fort,
or to ALEXANDER COLVILLE, Superintendent Engineer Colaba Press Co., Lower Colaba.

NOTICES.

ALAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigropio Leggings.

R. PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet...£3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6 } LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.

CONCERT
IN THE
DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL,
ON
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st 1868,
AT 9 O'CLOCK, P. M.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS
OF THE
INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PROGRAMME.

PART 1.

GLEE..... "Fair Flora Decks."..... *Danby.*
SONG..... "Let me like a Soldier fall."..... *Balfe.*
SOLO (Violin). "Andantino."..... *Charles Saphir.*
PART-SONG ... "The Vine-dressers of the Rhine."..... *Jullien.*
SONG..... "Alice! where art thou?"...*J. Ascher.*
SOLO (Piano). "Trust her not."..... *Calcott.*
DUET..... "Queen of the Valley."..... *Dr. Calcott.*
GLEE.....

PART II.

PART-SONG ... "See our oars with feather'd spray."..... *Sir J. Stevenson*
SOLO (Violin). "Barcarole."..... *Louis Spohr.*
GLEE..... "How beautiful is Night."..*J. J. Geikie.*
SONG..... "The Messagre."..... *Blumenthal.*
GLEE..... "Peace to the souls of the Heroes."..... *Dr. Calcott.*
SONG..... "You and I."..... *Claribel.*
PART-SONG ... "The Hardy Norseman."..:

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, to be had of the *Times of India* office, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner, in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which this manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each ready.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded at once

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45	A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at		10	A. M.
Do.	9-45	do.	do.	do.	11-30 do.
Do.	11-15	do.	do.	do.	12-30 P.M.
Do.	12-15	P. M.	do.	do.	2 do.
Do.	1-45	do.	do.	do.	5 do.
Do.	4-45	do.	do.	do.	8 A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices on the 2nd floor of the Building of the Bank of Bombay, facing Elphinstone Circle. Apply to

20th January, 1868. PELLY & Co.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
ARE COMING.
28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Mrs. GODFREY'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.
A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

PATON & CHARLES'
SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR.

HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Foras Roads on the Flats near Byculla.

The Drawings and Specification of the proposed Roads may be inspected and the Bills of quantities obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 4th day of February 1868 addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

TONIC WATER.—D. S. KEMP & Co. have made a further improvement in this luxurious beverage, in which BOUQUET, FLAVOR, and TONIC PROPERTIES are delicately blended. Rupee 1 per dozen (bottles brought).

5, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c, beg to intimate they have added a FOUNDRY to their establishment, and are now prepared to execute every description of Castings in Iron, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c. Shafts covered and Bushes lined with the most approved antifriction metals.

F. & M. having secured the services of Mr. A. Wilson (many years Foreman moulder to P. & O. Co.) whose long experience as a Founder ensures the production of a good article.

Orders from the Mofussil will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—F. & M. are agents for McHaffie Forsyth and Millers' Malleable Cast Iron.

Carnac Buhder, 16th Nov., 1867.

STUDIO, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SYKES AND DWYER.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. FOR PORTRAITS.

VIEWS of Bombay and its Vicinity, Sholapore, Lanowlee, Khundalla, Reversing Station, Bhore Ghaut, the break No. 5 Viaduct, Karlee Caves' Panoramic View of Elphinstone Circle, Groups of Natives, &c. &c., always on hand. Children taken instant taneously.

Albums for September, October and November, containing some of the finest views of Carlee Caves and the Bhore Ghaut will be published in a few days.

Memo of prices forward on application.

SYKES AND DWYER.

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival (Per Overland,") of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
" Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
" " for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOURE ANTIQUE
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains.
" Brooches,
" Earrings.
" Buckles.
" Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
" Combs, &c., &c.
" Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c. &c.
and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.
Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, Esq., of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
HENRY MAXWELL, Esq., of Messrs. FINLAY SCOTT & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

W. NICOL, Esq., of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORN & LANGLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. FRASER, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Scell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

In consequence of the outgoing mail there was little or nothing in the market this day. Elphinstones rose from 545 to 560; they close at 550. Backbays close firm at 350. Port Cannings at 250. Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship at 2,400. New Bank of Bombay shares at 4 premium. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nual. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000prshare
1,515,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	53 per share
1,000,000	500	275	....	Ditto Ditto New	400 per share
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Iron Bank	100persnare.
2,500,000	250	250	6p.a.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185per share.
600,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 pershare.
700,000	200	250	15½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	33 p ct prem
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhiand London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
2,720,000	200	1,000	12	London & China Ba.	18½ p.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
				National Bank of India	129 to 130
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
1,000,000	200	200	——	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s shr
..	250	100	——	General Bank	65 pl. pm

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

——	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assn. of India and China	38½ p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	35 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co.	545 p.sh
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Prore Land Co.	90 to 96 p.sh
110,000	3,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	Noquotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	310 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	250 p. s.
2,180,000	10,000	9,200	....	Colaba Land Co.	970 per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,350
240,000	2,500	2,000	25	Bombay Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	575 per share
250,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,475 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,990 per share
150,000	50	502	....	Vargas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	12 9 per share
	151	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 10¾ 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	par.
Do,	30 days's sight	99⅞.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼.
Madras	20 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 ays' sight	246.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		do.
Four per cent. Do's	1835-36	93¾ to 93½
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co's Rs. Loan	1856-57	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	108
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6-0
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	225
Bar Silver	108-9
Gold Leaf	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	76-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Comrawuttee	Old			132 to 135
Akote				
Khandeish				128 to 130
Barsee				
Dholleras				135 to 138
Bhowuggur				
Hinganghaut				140 to 145
Broach				133 to 140
Veeravul				118 to 122
Vingorla				130 to 133
Compta				128 to 130
Dharwar Sawginned				142 to 147
Comrawuttee	New			160 to 162
Akote				
Ready Sales				475 Candies
For delivery				875

Market Firm. Good demand.

CALCUTTA.

January 23rd.

Government Securities continue in active demand, and several purchases made. 4 per cents. were bought up at Rs. 6-0, 5-14, 5-12 and 5-10 discount; between 6 and 7 lakhs changed hands at these prices. Public Works 5 per cents, a sale of Rs. 5,000 took place at Rs. 6-6 premium; larger amounts obtained Rs. 6-12 and 7-0 premium. 5 per cents of 1856-57 are scarce; only Rs. 50 to 60,000 were offered for sale, and at once bought up at Rs. 9-0 and 9-2 premium. 5½ per cents are likewise getting scarce; the transactions reported to-day were at Rs. 14-6 and 14-8 premium.

Very little business was done in 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures; Rs. 3,500 obtained Rs. 4-8 premium, other sales reported at Rs. 4-2 and 4-4.

Bank of Bengal.—At the weekly meeting of the Board to-day, the margin on Loans on Government Securities was reduced 2 per cent all round. A good number of shares were purchased, for investors' orders, at Rs. 1,740, exculsive of dividend.

The demands for National Bank shares continue increasing, and very few sellers can be found; the purchases to-day were of one small lot at Rs. 127, and three or four at Rs. 128.

A sale of Eastman and Co. Limited in liquidation shares was reported at Rs. 125.

Purchases of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 180 and 185.

A transaction in Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 175 per share of Rs. 200 paid up.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 118 and 120.

Speculative demands for Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares have revived; in the forenoon a time bargain sale took place of 5 shares at Rs. 215 each for delivery on 3rd February; during the day several contracts were made at Rs. 210, 212½ and 2 15 for cash in 2 to 8 days.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 29.

Aitchison, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on duty from Poona.
Ward, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty from Tanna.
Marshall, Lieutenant, 4th Rifles, on leave from Sholapoor.
Black, Captain, 3rd L. C., on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 29.

Conybeare, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on leave to England.
Bust, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate to England.
Reeves, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Borthwick, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on duty to Madras.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 0 0 to £3 7 6 p. t.	£3 0s. Noml.
" Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£5 19s. 0d. to £8 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 28.	Cameo	Bulford	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
	Sawely Chiludlow	Basse	Liverpool, Sept. 27.
	Saigon	Daly	Newport, July 30.
29.	Moonbeam	Field	Glasgow.
	Louisa	Lever	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 29.	Carnatic (s)	Dundas	Aden and Suez.
	Vattara	Thomas	Liverpool.
	Avalanche	Holland	Annesley Bay.
	Norman	Orfew	Annesley Bay.

The steamer *Essex*, G. W. Hector, bound to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship *Edward Percy*, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent (opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month —a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected. Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FOR SALE, on board Ship "CAMEO," just arrived from Liverpool, fine thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, and Bull and Mastiff, all warranted good Ratters, and excellent Watch Dogs. Also Irish and American Beef and Pork. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.
Captain J. BULFORD.

HOUSEHOLD, OFFICE, AND AMATEUR'S GRINDSTONES. These consist of a fine, free, fast cutting Circular Stone, mounted upon an Iron stand with Water Trough.
Diameter of stones 6, 8.10. 12. 14. 16. 18 inches
Price..... 5-7-9-11-13-15-17. Rs.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "EXONIAN," WHITBURN, Master, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
VOLKART BROTHERES,
Agents of Barque *Exonian*.
Bombay, 29th January 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, at 1 P.M., to consider a proposal to sell the remaining outstanding Assets of the Association with a view to complete the Liquidation of the Company, and if such proposal be approved, to pass the necessary resolution in that behalf.
SAMJEE LUDHA.
HURRIRAM PRANNATH.
CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS. } Liquidators.
Bombay, 30th Jan. 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	59 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 30	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
" 900	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
" 1200	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
Above 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure.
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Gamsherry, Vingoria, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th February.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868.

WHAT is to be done with Ireland? Not with Fenianism, for all men not indoctrinated openly or latently with its principles, are pretty well agreed that there is only one way of dealing with that; but with the Irish nation and its undoubted wrongs and grievances. It is a great point gained for Ireland that Englishmen of all classes and creeds have now come to admit that she has wrongs that require redress. What the wrongs are have also been made equally palpable to the English understanding by the events of recent turbulent years; but what should be the mode of redressing admitted grounds of discontentment is a matter on which there is neither clearness of vision nor unanimity of opinion. We, as a nation, must however go forward in the dark and grope our way manfully through the political and social labyrinth, confident that we will attain light in the end, even though it be after some blundering on the way. Legislation has become imperative; it has been too long delayed; we have not taken note of the changed conditions under which Protestantism and Roman Catholicism stand related to each other in the middle and latter half of the nineteenth century, as compared with the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth; or how they stand related to the new liberal and philosophical spirit that has been rising throughout Europe in these later times. We have persisted in shelving Ireland in Parliament as we would shelve the hobby of some troublesome one-idea'd fool; we have poohed her advocates down as fanciful and sentimental grievance-mongers; we have dreamed that our legislation was perfect, and that with the lapse of time would die out a discontent founded, as we idly supposed, more upon a lively imagination than fact. There is much truth in the political axiom that if you keep a man's stomach comfortably filled you ensure his loyalty or convert him into a patriot. The stomach has played its own part, and a very illustrious part, in the history of the world; it has altered its direct course in more instances than one. But the Registrar's annual count per head of cattle; his estimate of the annual increase in the value of the live stock of the country, and of the acreage under cultivation did not satisfy Ireland; and while our well meant but mistaken hopefulness exhibits the shallowness of our powers of calculation, our apathy has been gradually nursing sedition and turning a generous people into implacable foes. We do not blame the past generation of statesmen if they did not see their way to a remedy for Ireland's woes. Upon them, much more than upon us, sat the traditions of three hundred years, limiting their views and shaping their policy. They looked behind them rather than around them; behind them, to the past, with its religious and political strife and with the danger to the peace of England that lay in the existence of a powerful Roman Catholic party; rather than to the present with its new liberality of view, its new tendencies of thought, and with this point of essential historical difference between the past and the present times that the Roman Catholic religion and its supreme earthly head are now powerless to affect either the reigning dynasty or the peace and prosperity of the people. In the fearful struggles of the two religions for supremacy during the Reformation period the conflict was political as well as religious. Whichever religious party was dominant persecuted the other, hated it with a bitter hatred, and dreaded it as the worst enemy of mankind. The religion not in power was a thing to be put down at all hazards. Compromise, parley, friendly fraternisation and co-operation were impossible. As it happened, Protestantism triumphed in England and Scotland, not merely politically but socially; that is, it became the religion of the Crown as well as the majority of the people. But not only was Catholicism hated as a religion, and therefore oppressed; it was feared as an engine of great political power from which neither the Protestant Crown nor the Protestant people were secure, and it was oppressed, persecuted and crushed on purely political grounds also. Catholicism had a political policy as well as a religious creed of its own; it intrigued, plotted, rebelled and fought that it might have the sweet privilege of ruling and the monopoly of persecuting in turn. Out of this grew our treatment of Ireland. Had Ireland conquered England, she would have established there a Roman Catholic Church as the State Church, endowed it with lavish prodigality at the expense of English land-owners; she would have heaped restrictions and persecutions on the Protestants, if she had not exterminated them by the faggot and the sword, and kept England in a more humiliating and painful subjection than England has kept Ireland. It became a political necessity that Roman Catholics should be oppressed and placed under the severest restrictions, just as it would have been a political necessity that Protestants should be oppressed, had the Roman Catholic power obtained predominance. There was literally no help for it in the one case, as there would have been no help for it in the other; and the human race has profited by it, though individuals have suffered. But the political necessity for oppression and exclusion from power and privileges is now at an end. We are no longer in danger of conspiracies for reinstating a Catholic monarch, nor need we fear the relapse of the nation into Roman Catholicism. Yet one of these dangers was incurred little more than a hundred years ago, and both were attempted a century and a half since. Then England had to persecute to maim a mighty antagonist, and to keep the victory she had won; but henceforth she may look calmly and benignly on that same antagonist, now a straggler far in the rear of humanity. It is because Roman Catholicism is now so far behind the vanguard of the human race, and so far behind the mass of the English people, that England can afford to give political and social emancipation from all restrictions and oppressions and semblances of oppression that have been handed down to us as the relics of the conflict of the Reformation times. There is no danger to England now from the Roman Catholic religion; you cannot thrust the grown-up man into the garments of his boyhood; you cannot again coop up the English mind, revelling in its sense of independence and freedom of enquiry within the trammels of a faith that was found constricting and suffocating three centuries ago. English churchmen who are everlastingly trembling on the borders of terror when they hear of the Romish church making a single convert, and who are in a state of perpetual trepidation about Roman Catholic encroachments, do not comprehend the signs of the times or the direction in which the best thought of Europe is pointing. Ritualistic movements and the like are all mere ecclesiastical froth on the surface of English society; they have nothing vital or permanent in them. Mere mountebankism at best, which may win over a few unthinking adherents and silly followers, but as for danger to the English nation—pugh! It is true that the English people are rapidly breaking loose from Protestantism, but it is not to revert to the authority of the See of Rome. Ever since the ninth century the real history and tendency of thought has been to break loose from ecclesiastical control and theological restriction, and when the English Church falls, when its theological dogmas crumble away, the agent that will accomplish the change will be a spirit of a different stamp and vitality from Roman Catholicism. If the clergy would guard the bulwarks of the Church from assault, they must guard it against modern rationalism, the most potent spirit of change in modern times. And this brings us to the question, as the Irish Church question is the foremost in all the questions of Irish reform, and one which must be legislated on in an early session of Parliament, why the Irish establishment, that most glaring of Irish grievances, should be maintained when we see in what direction the belief of the most highly educated English minds is drifting with reference to their own Church. How can it be said that the Irish Protestant establishment is meant to uphold and teach the truth in a Catholic country when the theological doctrines of the English and Irish established Church are themselves being assailed from every side? If statesmen look a little ahead of them they will see that the question of the connection between the English Church and the State is an imminent one, and will end ultimately by a separation of the one from the other. We must legislate on the Church question, in a year or two at farthest, for Ireland. The philosophical and permanent solution, and a solution expedient and practical, is the total annihilation of the Irish Church establishment. There will be a clamour in Ulster, and among the ignorant, the bigoted and the timid in England. But Ulster Protestantism is demoniac and positively savage in its fierceness; it is probably the lowest known form of Protestantism, and is not to be much minded in a great political issue such as that which is now raised. And as for the English element, neither ignorance, bigotry nor timidity should be the principles on which a great Empire is administered. If we adopt a half-measure now, history and justice will demand of the nation in future the remaining half.

The abolition of the Irish Church establishment opens up the great difficulties—how the revenues are to be appropriated, and vested interests dealt with. On these we have not left ourselves room to speak. If Parliament could come to some reconcilement on the destination of the revenues and the settlement of vested interests, we believe it would have little scruple in wiping out the Irish establishment, which is a legislative blunder, a useless incumbrance, and a standing insult to the Irish nation. Its position becomes simply ridiculous when it is tested by the force of Statistics; and if ever Dissent in England stands in the same ratio to the English Establishment; as the Roman Catholics do to the Irish, the English Establishment is doomed.

IT has been notified in England by the Post-master-General that there will be four mails a month to Bombay till the new weekly mail contract begins. There was to be a mail from London to Bombay on the 10th of January.

THE *Englishman* of January 24:—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their weekly meeting yesterday made no alteration in the Bank's rates of interest or discount. The margins on loans in Government paper were, however, reduced Rs. 2 on each denomination of stock.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, held yesterday, the margin on *Loans on Government Securities* was reduced two per cent. all round. The rates of *Interest* and *Discount* were left unalterated. This measure of the Directors has been well timed. At the present wide difference between the market quotations for Securities, and the late rates of advance by the Bank, there could be no risk in the concession. Neither has that concession been made at a time when it is likely to accelerate speculation, or even to furnish a cause for it. The recent considerable advance in the price of Government Securities is accounted for by practical causes. The state of the exchange market at once furnishes a full reason. To have any longer retained the margin, at so extreme a range, would not have been judicious. The Directors have only fulfilled expectations in reducing it.

THE same.—The following details are extracted from recent Russian Journals:—The journals complain that while the Bukhara Ambassador has been negociating at Orenburg for peace, the Emir has solicited the intervention of Turkey to make war on Russia. The Railway between Tote and Tiflis has been granted to an English Company which will have made over to them the embankments and bridges made on the line, about 180 miles long. They are bound to open the Railway in three years. The concession is for a single line for eighty years. A Government guarantee of 5 per cents. interest has been conceded. The European quarter of Tashkend is extending, and it is likely soon to form an important commercial city. Numbers of private Russian houses have been erected. Russian merchants are on the increase. Khludof, a merchant, has commenced, on a large scale, the cultivation of cotton from American seed. He proposes founding a factory for the cleaning of santoline (lavender cotton.) He has bought up all the santoline in Turkestan with that object. He is also erecting at Khojend a manufactory for winding on silk, and machinery for that object has arrived. A merchant, Touppchief, has imported into Tashkend ten millions of francs worth of merchandise. Two distilleries have been for some time in operation. Schools have been on the increase in Orenburg; numbers of Kirghiz frequent them, and very soon acquire a knowledge of Russian. Two colleges are about to be established—one for males, the other for females. In the former Latin, Greek, Russian and the Sciences will be taught. The Khirgiz tribes have subscribed 76,000 roubles towards it. The municipality of Orenburg has given 10,000 roubles; the Cossacks of Orenburg 20,000, and the Cossacks of the Ural 10,000 roubles: in all 116,000 roubles, or about £20,000 sterling.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 20TH JAN. MORNING.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has written a letter against intervention in Afghanistan, on political commercial, and military grounds. He says that any invader of Afghanistan would unite the different parties against him. He declares that Afghanistan is eager for commerce, and advocates the opening of railway communication with that country. Strict respect should be paid to independence, and the plan for the consolidation of the country under one monarchy should be abandoned.

The expedition which proceeded to search for Dr. Livingstone has returned to Plymouth, satisfied that the doctor has not been murdered.

An article has appeared in the *Times* denying that Russia has warlike intentions, and declaring that Russia has neither the necessary men nor money.

Important arrests of Fenians have been made, including the editor of the *Irishman*, and the man who fired the barrel of gunpowder at Clerkenwell, George Traanstran, who was arrested at Queenstown.

Obituary.—Captain Macnaughten, Mr. A. S. Findlay, and Mr. Andrew Robertson.

LONDON, 21ST JANUARY, MORNING.

The *Times* approves the recommendations of the Indian Furlough Committee.

H. M. Troopship *Crocodile* has sailed for Alexandria, and calls at Queenstown.

The Italian budget for 1867 shews a deficit of 240 millions.

A tax on the grinding of all cereals has been imposed, and also a general tax on incomes A reform in the collection of taxes has also been introduced.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29TH JANUARY, 7-40 A.M.

Arrived steamer *Orissa* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th January. There is no news of interest from either Japan or China. The opening of the ports has been the all engrossing subject of the fortnight. An earthquake has occurred in Formosa; much damage done at Keelung, but no ships lost.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 15TH JAN.

OPIUM—

Malwa	dirs.	705 per chest.
Patna	"	657½ "
Benares	"	652½ "

EXCHANGE—On London—At six months,—Bank 4s. 3¼d.- Private 4s. 3¾d.
On India ..... Rs. 218.
Rice unchanged.
Cotton—quiet
Business at fifty cents. decline.
Steamers arrived from Calcutta:—On 6th instant, "Reiver," on 9th instant, "Arratoon Apcar;" from Bombay, on 7th instant, "Benares."

SHANGHAI, 11TH JAN.

OPIUM—
Malwa best ..... sales 515 per chest.
Patna ..... " 473 "
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—Bank 5s. 11¼d.—Private 6s. 0d.
On India ..... Rs. 300

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AKOLA, 27TH JANUARY.

THE Agricultural Show and Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, projected in the middle of last year, was announced to be open to-day. In accordance with instructions, your correspondent proceeded via the G. I. P. Railway to Akola, and arrived there in due course on Saturday afternoon last. The Exhibition is held in the "burra" Cutchery, its grounds, and some other buildings therein, which are about a mile distant from the Railway station, and, as no conveyances of any kind are to be had for either love or money—or certainly not for the latter—it is necessary to adopt the primeval method of locomotion, and walk up to the favored spot. Having secured the service of a "bigarree" to convey one's traps, we started for the scene of the forthcoming "Tumasha." The intelligent native, relied upon to act as a guide, assured us before starting that he was thoroughly acquainted with the locality, and that he would take us there "ek dum." Having marched on a good mile in the direction indicated, through jungle and across several nullahs in their primitive state of beauty—though somewhat rough—our trusty guide admitted that he was unable to take us where we wanted to go. Being left to our own resources, we made our way to a large bungalow, which turned out be the quarters of the commissioner, who very courteously took the trouble to point out the direction across country in which the Exhibition building was situated. Being now on the right scent, and under our own guidance, the difficulty was at an end, and a short time afterwards your correspondent found himself on the spot he desired to reach. Just outside the Exhibition grounds, the proprietor of the Byculla hotel had improvised an hostelry, the Exhibition Committee having placed an empty building and some half dozen tents at his disposal, which, with what he had brought with him from his well known Bombay establishment, Mr Jewanjee was to convert into a first class hotel. The same Committee had promised to supply beds and bedding, but when your correspondent arrived there he found that he was somewhat in advance of these modern luxuries. Having ordered dinner, we had a stroll through the Exhibition building, where vigorous preparations were in progress for the "Show." Officials of different grades were hard at work in all directions, and hundreds of natives busy in performing, or imagining they were performing, different kinds of labour into putting into form, what appeared to the uninitiated a perfect chaos, and out of which material exhibitions has to be constructed. After going roughly over the whole of the place and grounds, we returned to the hotel, and in due course partook of a very good plain dinner, which was exceedingly well served, considering the difficulties under which it was prepared. This being over, the question arose what was to be done for sleeping accommodation, when the worthy host came in with the welcome information that he had already procured from the Committee some half dozen "charpoys," and that he hoped to be able ere long to get some matrasses and pillows. Shortly after this they arrived, and we had, with the addition of railway rugs and wrappers, a good bed made up in one corner of a room in preference to a tent which had been placed at our disposal. This selection was made in consequence of a heavy fall of rain on the previous night, which threatened to be repeated again on this night. As it turned out, it was quite as well that we did so, for about midnight we were awakened by a tolerably profuse downpour such as occasionally happens in this favored clime at certain seasons. Most of the Europeans at Akola are under canvass, and on Saturday night and up to about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, they had the full benefit of this homadic arrangement; all their tents were inundated, some were blown down, and the whole of the occupiers of canvass town suffered more or less from the change of weather. An hour or so after this, however, the sun shone out, and prospects at once brightened.

As previously stated, the Exhibition was held in the recently erected building known as the new Cutchery. It is a tolerably handsome and imposing structure, and well adapted for its present purpose. There are extensive grounds surrounding the same, portions of which have been tastefully laid out, and a handsome Band-stand constructed. The building and the entrance gates are profusely decorated with flags of all nations, which, combined with numerous other decorations, have a very good and striking effect.

Soon after one o'clock to-day a large crowd of natives assembled round the principal entrance to the grounds, and a troop of the 1st Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, under the command of Captain Bell, with their band, marched up and formed a street along the road extending for some distance. Captain Chamier's Battery of Artillery was stationed some hundred yards in advance of the principal entrance, and two companies (200 men) of the 1st Regiment Hyderabad Contingent were marched into the grounds, and drawn up in front of the grand entrance. The Nagpoor Volunteer Band, which arrived on Saturday, also was in attendance.

At 2 o'clock precisely the Artillery fired a royal salute, and the four Bands struck up "God Save the Queen," as Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner, accompanied by the elite of the district, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, entered the ground. Thus, without any further ceremony, the Akola Exhibition was inaugurated. The holders of special tickets were then admitted, and in the course of a few minutes the building was well filled with both Europeans and natives, who continued to flock in during the remainder of the day to gaze with admiration on the many interesting objects described below. The Bands played without intermission throughout the day, relieving each other.

When the Exhibition was first projected it was expected to be a comparatively "chota" affair, but as the time approached for opening, it became evident that a very large number of exhibitors would "assist" at the Show. Heavy importations of goods were received from Europe, principally from London, Manchester, Rochdale, Oldham, Sheffield, Ipswich and Glasgow. India, too, responded to the call for contributions. The Berars, Central Provinces, Calcutta, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Benares, Agra, Allahabad and Sind vied with each other in pouring in their different tributes, and even now there is reason to believe that more is *en route*. The Exhibition proper is full to overflowing, and a separate building is set apart exclusively for the cotton department, under the supervision of Mr. Rivett-Carnac.

In the multitudinous articles that compose an Exhibition, it is not to be expected that all should be particularised. It will be sufficient therefore to notice the principal ones.

Agricultural and dairy produce, and Raw Materials are well represented. A very large number of samples of grain have been sent in, comprising amongst others serials, wheat, barley, pulse, and many varieties of peas, beans, &c. The samples of rice are very fine indeed, embracing specimens from many parts of India, including the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and also the province of Sind. The samples of this article from the last country are very good indeed. Vegetables and fruit are well represented. Amongst the most prominent may be mentioned sweet potatoes, yams, turmeric, arrowroot, gourds of various sorts, plantains &c. There is also an interesting show of fibres, such as raw hemp, flax &c., and a goodly collection of the same manufactured into rope, matting, gunny bags &c. Raw silk in many varieties from different localities, is exhibited on the cocoon and reel. Dyes, too, including Berar indigo, form a conspicuous item. There are a few samples of tobacco, and a very excellent collection of oil seeds, the produce of the surrounding country, and of Bombay, Madras, Budnaira, Sind &c. There are likewise some fair samples of sugarcane, and honey and wax. Wool, both foreign and indigenous, is represented. Besides which may be seen a goodly assortment of chemical and pharmaceutical substances, combining therein vegetable, animal, and mineral varieties.

Amongst the most prominent features in the Exhibition, the rich and extensive collection of forest and mineral products must not pass without special notice. It consists principally of indigenous wood for building purposes. Many varieties of teak and other wood are exhibited by the Forest department. Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. have a number of specimens of wood from the Tank Bunder Saw Mills Bombay, and there are also many other contributions from native sources, and amongst others a beautiful piece of black wood from Chanda is worthy of commendation. There are also other fancy woods from N

MAILS will be be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain, and Foreign Europe by the transport *Euphrates*, which will leave Bombay on 1st Feb., and is expected to reach Aden in time for the Calcutta homeward mail steamer.

The letter boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 10 A M., and the letters will be liable to the following rates of postage :—

For Aden.—Indian rates.

For Egypt.—British rates at 8 annas per ½ ounce.

For England and the Continent.—The usual steam postage rates.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

Mails will also be closed on the same date for Aden and Abyssinia per steamer *John Bright* at 2 P. M.

Letters will be liable to Indian rates of postage.

AT a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Financial Association of India, held yesterday in the offices of the Association, Sassoon's Buildings—Mr. De Quadros in the chair—the resolution passed on the 8th instant that the Association be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 was confirmed, on the motion of Anundrao Bhicoba, seconded by Goculdass Jugmohundass. The following gentlemen were then appointed liquidators at a remuneration of 3 per cent :—Mr. A. C. Brice, Mr. De Quadros, Mr. Ambaram Kavalram, and Mr. Motichund Manockchund. A motion was also passed giving the liquidators power to compromise under section 174 of Act X. It was then resolved, on the motion of Goculdass Jugmohundass, seconded by Anandrao Bhicoba, that a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 be paid by the liquidators to Mr. Atmaram Balcristna out of the assets of the Company, in recognition of his past good services. Some of the shareholders thought that this gratuity should not be given, the assets of the Company being so small, but no amendment was proposed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT UPON OKHAMUNDEL AFFAIRS.

THE following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Colonel J. T BARR, Resident at Baroda.
To THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Bombay.

SIR,—I have honor to submit for the information of Government, the copy of a report by my Assistant, Lieutenant Scott, upon Okhamundel affairs from August 1866, which, I am sure will be viewed with satisfaction, and which reflects great credit on that Officer for the very able and judicious manner in which he has continued to perform the delicate and difficult task entrusted to him.

2. His Highness the Gaekwar is truly gratified with the beneficial results which have attended Lieutenant Scott's zealous labors, and I cannot too highly praise both the vigor and the tact he displays.

3. The suggestions contained in his report are before the Durbar, and will, I doubt not, be duly adopted.

4. In communication with the Acting Political Agent at Rajcote Lieutenant Scott left Okhamundel some weeks ago with a party of his Battalion to co-operate with other troops put in motion against banditti in Katteewar.

5. My last report from him is a demi-official one dated 1st instant, Camp Nagka, just at the foot of the Burda Hills. He tells of the fight which took place on the evening of the 29th ultimo at Machurda, about 16 miles east of Drappa, and adds " Dewa Maneck, Mooloo's brother, Mahomdio Seedee, Hebha Jodha Kala and Poonja Rubbary were among the killed, all of them belonging to Okhamundel, Shukkur Muchranee, a noted Bahirwuttia of Nowanuggur, was captured, all the others belonged to Katteewar States. Shukkur Muckranee said that his party had arranged to reassemble on the Mallick hill in the Burdas, the very one under which I am now encamped, so I have been out all day with a party all over the hills, and have also sent out two other parties who have not yet returned. Accounts from Okhamundel say that every thing is going on all right." I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. BARR,
Resident.

Baroda Residency, 9th January 1868.

From Lieutenant WILLIAM SCOTT,
Assistant Resident, Baroda, in charge of Okhamundel.

To THE RESIDENT, Baroda.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following report upon Okhamundel affairs from August 1866 up to the present time.

I.—My last report, dated 9th August 1866, shewed that although the number of Okhamundel Bahirwuttias was less than that of the preceding year, by more than half, yet there still remained twenty-six who were in open arms, not only against their own Government but against all constituted power in the province of Katteewar.

2. I am happy to be able to report that during the past fifteen months nine of these outlaws have been killed, three have been captured, and five have surrendered themselves to me unconditionally, and as there have been no fresh cases of any one going out in Bahirwuttia during that time there remain only nine outlaws belonging to Okhamundel who are now at large, of whom six are Wagheers, one is a Seedee, one is a Dher, and one a Rubarry.

8. Out of the nine outlaws killed, three were men of note, each representing a different clan, viz., Saja Jeyta Pindaraea, Meeah Veeda Manik, and Hadda Runmul Koombanee, and unless the whole gang were acting in concert to plunder a big town, each of these men exercised a separate command over a small band of adherents, averaging in numbers from six to twelve men.

4. Of the two captured, one is Sanga Kheta, Manik of Wussye, a very influential man indeed and one of the Chiefs of the whole Wagheer tribe: he has been an outlaw for many years, he was tried in July 1861 and sent to Baroda, whence he managed to effect his escape on the 29th September 1862.

5. Of the five who have surrendered to me unconditionally, one is Wagga Gungdhur Soomnio, who being the uncle of the late Jodha Maneck, the old Chief of Dwarka, enjoys a great reputation amongst the Wagheers, as it was entirely at this man's instigation that Jodha Maneck went out into rebellion in 1859.

6. I beg to append a List of Okhamundel outlaws, containing the names of nine men, and also a List shewing the casualties which have occurred among the Okha members of the outlaw gang during the past fifteen months.

II.—1. In the matter of clearing away the dense jungles I regret to say that the amount of work anticipated by me in my last report has not been got through.

2. The reason of this is, that the grant for this purpose of Rupees 5,000, which was due in January last, was not sanctioned by the Durbar until May, at which time labour is very scarce, all the people being engaged in preparing their fields for sowing.

3. In the month of June, however, as tilling operations were suspended on account of the want of rain, I employed a large number of men on the work for a few days, and about four miles' length of roads 100 yards in breadth were cut through the jungles.

III.—1. With reference to the recovery of plundered property which has been sent into Okha from time to time to their friends and relatives by the outlaws, I have succeeded in tracing up and recovering upwards of 8,000 rupees worth since August 1866.

2. Of course the above amount represents a very small portion indeed of what has actually been sent here, but I assure you that the obstacles I have met with in tracing it up have been very great, for the whole clan pull so well together that it is very difficult to get any reliable information.

3. As all of those with whom any plundered property was found were tried and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, I trust that the example made will deter others in future from committing similar offences.

IV.—1. In my last report I brought to your notice that several of the Kheroos and Ahirs, who had been obliged to leave their homes on account of the unsettled state of the province some four years ago, had already returned to Okha. Since January last, six more of the old families have returned, and fifty-six new families have immigrated from various parts of Katteewar; large tracts of land that have been lying waste for years are being rapidly brought under cultivation, 119 Santees of extra land having been taken up during the present year, and every thing tends to show the increase of confidence, and the feeling of security for life and property which now possesses the minds of the cultivating classes.

2. I am also glad to be able to bring to your notice that the Wagheer portion of the population are beginning to pay much more attention to cultivation, and out of the above mentioned quantity of extra land about one-fourth has been taken up by Wagheers.

3. Before last monsoon applications from Wagheers for permission to take up extra land were very numerous, and had it not been for the great want of rain the quantity of land brought under cultivation would have been more than double the amount mentioned above; however, the applicants all express their readiness to do so during the ensuing season, and some few are clearing away jungle with that intention already.

4. The number of pilgrims visiting the shrines of Beyt and Dwarka promises to equal, if not exceed, that of last year, but there has not been a single instance of any one being plundered or maltreated within the limits of the province.

5. Since my last report there has been one solitary case only of any one being mutilated by outlaws in Okha; this occurred in the month of May last, near the village of Goreealee, when an outlaw gave a Rubarry three cuts with a sword, because he had given information to the Police that on the previous day the outlaw in question had robbed him of a sheep.

V.—1. The fall of rain last monsoon did not amount to half the usual quantity, and there is no doubt but that severe distress will be felt before the end of the hot weather from the want of water.

2. Tanks which generally contain water for eight months in the year are already perfectly dry, and I do not think there is a single tank in the province that will have a drop of water in it by the end of March next.

3. From the want of rain the crops are far below the average, and I feel certain that the mass of the population will require assistance in the way of employment in the course of a few months.

4. I would therefore suggest that when such a step becomes necessary some public works should be commenced, and I can think of none more better than the digging of new tanks and deepening existing ones.

VI.—1. In the month of March last a small party of Surveying Carcoons were sent up from Umreilly and remained until May, during which time all the lands of Borkhetree, Goreealee, Samblasur and Rajpurra were surveyed.

2. I look upon it as a matter of the greatest importance that the survey of the whole province should be completed as soon as possible, and I hope that another party of Surveyors will soon arrive to carry on the work.

VII.—1. As regards the Okhamundel Battalion I am glad to be able to say that their efficiency has very greatly increased during the past year, and in connection with the same I beg to bring to your favourable notice the zeal and energy displayed by Mr. Harrison in the performance of his duties as adjutant of the Corps, which appointment he has held since March last.

2 In October 1866, Soobedar Khodadad Khan of the 1st Belooch Regiment was transferred to the Okhamundel Battalion; he has proved himself a most trustworthy and zealous Officer, the increased efficiency of the Corps is in great measure attributable to his untiring exertions, and I have much pleasure in making a favourable report of his conduct.

3. As the matter of arms and accoutrements has already been made the subject of a separate letter, I will not again refer to it here.

VIII.—1. In my former report I commented on the friendly relations existing between His Highness the Gaekwar's manager here, by name Dajee Narrayen and myself, I am glad to say that they still continue, and that I receive the most hearty co-operation from him in carrying out any measures for the good of the province, and I only hope that his own Government will recognize his services as they deserve.

I have the honor to be, &c..

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT, LIEUTENANT,
Assistant Resident.

DWARKA, 10th December 1867.

(True copy)
(Signed) J. T. BARR,
Resident.

List of Okhamundel Bahirwuttias.

Names.	Caste.	Date since when an outlaw.	Reward.
Mulloo Bapoo Maneck....	Wagheer	29th Sept 1862 when they effected their escape from the Rewa Kanta Jail in Baroda.	Rs. 5000
Dewo Bapo Maneck	Ditto		250
Kheta Petr mul Soomino	Ditto		150
Mahomdio Kassum	Seedee....		100
Vursee Megha Jugatheea.	Wagheer.	26th May 1865.....	100
Jevta Jaith-w Jugatheea..	Ditto	26th May 1865	100
Hebha Jodha Kala	Ditto	9th May 1864.....	100
Dewsee Walla	Dher	20th April 1865 when he escaped the Baroda city Jail..	100
Poonja Rubaree.....	Rubaree	January 1835	100

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT, Assistant Resident.
Dwarka, 10th December 1867.

(True copy)
(Signed) J. T. BARR, Resident.

List of casualties that have occurred among the Okhamundel members of the outlaw gang, from August 1866 up to date.

Names.	Caste.	Nature of Casualty.
Lakha Hoja Maneck.....	Wagheer	Killed in Katteewar during November 1866
Veera Kheta Maneck ...	Ditto	
Meea Veeda Maneck	Ditto	
Mela Doss Jugatheea	Ditto	Killed in Katteewar in December 1866
Hada Runmul Koobance ..	Ditto	Killed in Okha in Feb. 1867
Saja Wujah Rheemiance..	Ditto	Killed in Katteewar in July 1867
Lakha Udjah Maneck	Ditto	Ditto ditto
S ja Jeyta Maneck	Ditto	Killed in Katteewar in September 1867
Hadda Ranah Koranee	Ditto	Killed in Katteewar in October 1867
Sanga Kheta Maneck	Ditto	Captured by Nuggur in September 1867
Soomra Urjun Ko anee	Ditto	Captured by Nuggur in October 1867
Hemeer Lakoo Koranee....	Ditto	
Wagga Gungadhur Soomino	Ditto	Surrendered in February 1867
Bheea Sajun Koranee.....	Ditto	Ditto March 1867.
Jewun Beea Koranee	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Punchanio Nepo Jam	Ditto	Ditto July 1867
Kymal Soja Maneck	Ditto	Ditto October 1867

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT, Assistant Resident.

(True copy)
(Signed) J. T. BARR, Resident.

Dwarka, 10th December 1867.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST FRANCIS MITCHELL ELLIS.

MR. Francis Mitchell Ellis, commander of a vessel, was yesterday brought up again before R. H. Showell, Esq., Second Magistrate of Police, and charged with bigamy in having married again during the lifetime of his wife, Elizabeth Ellis.

Mr. Judge appeared for the defence; the prosecutrix was unrepresented.

Rev. George Carew Reynell said :—I am the Chaplain at Byculla. I know the prisoner at the bar, Mr. Ellis. I married the prisoner in the Byculla Church on the 6th February 1866, to Mrs. Allen Antoniette, widow. To the best of my recollection, I granted the marriage license to Mr. Ellis. The extract marked B now shown to me is a correct extract from the Register Book of Marriages kept in Christ's Church, Byculla. It is signed by me.

Cross examined by Mr. Judge :—Mr. Ellis represented himself to me to be a widower.

Mr. Edward Toole deposed :—I was clerk of the Byculla Church on the 6th February 1866. I now live in Camateepoora. I know the prisoner by sight. I recollect his being married at the Byculla Church on the 6th February 1866. I was present on the occasion as clerk.

There were no other witnesses available for examination, and several of them being at Poona, further investigation of the case was adjourned till Friday the 7th proximo, the prisoner being admitted to the same bail as formerly.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN SIND.

(Our Paper, Jan. 24.)

LORD DALHOUSIE was heard to say that he obtained more information concerning the condition of the country, its requirements, and its capabilities from the newspapers than from official sources. This is a fact which it would be well if all people in authority took 'note' of. Now that His Excellency the Governor is hourly expected by us, we think it is the duty of the Sind press to put him in possession of as much information concerning the province as possible. With this object in view we would to-day point out that our cotton trade has entirely collapsed, and that unless the cultivators are induced to plant exotic seed there is not the slightest hope of their ever again being able to dispose of their crops for exportation. It has been proved beyond doubt that there are large tracts in Sind where a description of cotton can be grown very far superior to any produced in other parts of India. In proof of this we have only to point to the estate of Mrs. Bethcome at the Mulleer, where plants, twelve years old, and which have never been watered nor tended after the first three months of the laying down of the seed, are yielding incredibly large and increasing crops, triennially, and are likely to do so for many years to come. The estate is quite a curiosity, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald would do wrong if he were to lose the opportunity of inspecting it on his way to Kotree or back. That cotton of a superior kind can be grown in the Province—and in very large quantities too,—there is, as we have already indicated, not the slightest doubt. The only difficulty lies in getting the ryots to take to anything they have not been accustomed to, or to risk aught in experiments: they are poor, and it is hard to expect them to do this latter, and we therefore suggest that the revenue officers be ordered, under the advice of the cotton department, to try all the varieties of exotic seed in the plots under their charge known as government gardens, letting the zemindars have opportunities to watch the progress of the experiments, and in a word to know everything connected with them, beginning with the country from which the seed is procured, and ending with the price set upon the staple both at Kurrachee and at Liverpool. If the zemindars were once assured that either by hybridising or using foreign seed they could raise profitable crops, it might be taken for granted that cotton cultivation would once again be turned to wherever the soil is suited for it.

TELEGRAHH LINE REPORT.—29TH JAN,

JEYPORE, 29TH, 6 A. M. Interruption- Agra 1st line and contact Agra lines continue.

BOMBAY, 29TH, 10.15 A. M.—Interruption between Bombay and Nassick.

KURRACHEE, 29TH, 12-10 P. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople. Egyptian line right. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 24th January, via Russia 25th January. Latest date from Egypt 27th January.

FORT POLICE COURT—29TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

SAMUEL ROSS and Edward Brennan, seamen of the British ship *Pontiac*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and the first agreed to go on board, which the magistrate permitted him to do, while the second was sent to prison for three weeks.

Mat Eric and Andrew Hamlew, seamen of the ship *Knighton*, were sentenced to two weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction for continued wilful disobedience.

G. Jameson, seaman belonging to the *Mistress of the Seas*, was sent to the House of Correction for three weeks, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—29TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

FALSE MEASURE.—Motee Khalla was charged with having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false weight, he being a retail dealer. The prisoner admitted his offence and was fined Rs. 15, or, in default, to be imprisoned for fifteen days in the County Jail with hard labour.

THEFT.—A goldsmith named Ballajee Hursett was charged with stealing certain gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 15, belonging to one Ragoonath Succaram. The accused was a goldsmith in the prosecutor's employ, and being entrusted with the ornaments, went off with them in his absence. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in the County Jail with hard labour.

DITTO.—Gunpathy Mahactew was charged with stealing a gold coin of the value of five rupees, belonging to Coosanund Ragoojee. The prisoner was arrested by a policeman while buying sweetmeat, with the coin in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

ASSAULT.—Wessoo Walljee was convicted of assaulting one Appa Sabajee, and fined Rs. 3.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Dinshaw Hormusjee, a school boy, was charged with driving a vehicle at Gwalia tank in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

CRUELLY TORTURING AN ANIMAL.—Joothia Oomajee was charged with cruelly torturing an animal. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 8.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 23rd January 1868.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

The Queen vs. Holyawa.

FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.—Holyawa, a Hindoo girl, aged about twelve years, was tried before W. Sandwith, Esq., Session Judge of Kulladghee, for having, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding in the Court of Sessions at Kulladghee. It appears that the accused was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the case of Hunma bin Woodkuppa, who was tried for the murder of a woman. Before the Court of Sessions the accused deposed in the above case to the following effect :—" I did not see, nor do I know, anything of the accused having seized Sombingowa's throat with his hand and put his other hand on her mouth. I did not see the accused sit on Sombingowa's chest and strike a blow on her breast and thus killed her. I did not see the accused hang up the corpse." In the investigation before the Magistrate of the district she made the following statements :—" Hunma put his hand on Sombingowa's mouth, and with his right hand pressed her throat. The accused sat on Sombingowa's chest and struck a blow on her breast and thus killed her, and tied a rope to a beam and fastened the body to it and let it hang down." The accused is a very intelligent girl, quite able to judge of the nature and consequences of her conduct. The Court, differing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced her to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The High Court, on a review of the case, reduced the imprisonment passed upon the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VERITAS.—If you can make good your assertions bring the matter before your official superior. If you can't prove it to his satisfaction, it is a mere libel to publish it in our columns.

THE NIGHT-WANDERER OF AN AFGHAUN FORT.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for January.)

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

THE next morning at the appointed hour I waited upon the Chief of the Fort of F——. Though Firamoora had not told me anything about his father, save that he was very aged and infirm, I no sooner saw him than I felt convinced that I was in the presence of one who had not many days to live. Propped up against the wall by large bundles of felt and silk covered pillows, there sat, or rather reclined, a man upon whose worn and wasted features death was visibly and unmistakably stamped. Looking at those features, and at the dim lack-lustre eyes that gazed vacantly into space, I could trace the resemblance that Firamoorz, who was present during the visit, bore to his father. The interview was to me a most painful one, for the aged Chief, racked as he appeared every now and then to be by the pains of death, was scarcely conscious of anything that was passing around him. Those attending upon the Chief asked me whether I had any medicines that would alleviate in any way the sufferings that were so evident and so distressing to witness. I knew that the few simple drugs I carried were powerless to cope with the ravages of the terrible disease which was rapidly taking the old Chief to his grave; so I was careful not to give any, and therewith raise false hopes.

It was during the still and quiet hour of noon, when I thought there would be the least probability of my being disturbed in my explorations, that I had proposed to myself to enter the old ruined building that was opposite. I concluded that from its windows—the building evidently had two floors—I should be able to look into the courtyard, or whatever it was that lay beyond the lofty and apparently fragile wall that bounded my terrace, for I was anxious to see what standing room the mysterious visitor of the night had found so near the top of it. Scrambling up some old stone steps, which, though much worn, had evidently not been used for years, for cobwebs hung stretched above them, and the dust of ages that had accumulated everywhere rose at my every tread in little clouds of vapour, I found myself in the entrance of a large room from the windows of which I could look down into my courtyard and the one that was now visible adjacent to it. Great was my surprise to observe that, the level of the yards being the same, the wall was as lofty on this side as on my own. So that the person, or whatever it was, must have been standing some fifteen or sixteen feet above the level of the ground below. My next care was to see how this was practicable. I discovered that within three or four feet of the top of the crumbling wall there were the remains on this side of an ancient ramp that still afforded standing room, though from its ruined state the space was both narrow and confined. The only thing that struck me was, that this ramp, with no steps that I could discover leading up to it, must have been of difficult access to anybody ascending to it from the yard below. As I stood pondering within myself as to the intentions of the strange night-visitor that had evidently wished to escape my observation the night before, the solemn stillness that reigned amid these old ruined walls and rooms at this the noontide hour was suddenly broken by the noise of a fast approaching step. Curious to know who it was, I stood concealed behind the massive buttress of the window. What was my astonishment when the old Oozeer, entering from some door below me, strode into the yard. I watched him as he carefully examined the dividing wall with the ruined ramp, and then, as if apparently satisfied with his examination, he turned on his heel and left the yard by the same entrance as that by which he had approached. From the sound of his retreating step it was evident that he was leaving the building we were then in, in a direction opposite to that in which my abode lay. This reconnoitring, as it were, of the ground in my immediate neighbourhood by the old Oozeer at once set me a thinking. Had this sinister-looking old man, whose appearance I had from the commencement disliked, any evil design against my life? When suddenly I had conceived this idea, my thoughts ran riot along the ways of murder and assassination. For a few moments as I bethought me of the remaining window of my room that hung high over the moat below, it struck me that if attacked at disadvantage in that room escape would be impossible. But as suddenly as I conceived, so suddenly did I abandon the idea. For when I came to my sober senses I felt convinced that as long as I remained a guest of the Chief in whose fort I was then in, no one would dare to raise a finger against me. Then again, for a person to approach my room from the terrace wall could not be done, at least so far as I was aware, without their making a sheer drop of some fifteen or eighteen feet, and this was no likely manner for an assassin to approach when the much easier way by the door into the yard outside my room presented itself; for this door, though always closed at night from the inside in accordance with the wishes of Firamoorz, given to me by himself, could only be made fast in a manner so temporary and insecure that any one wishing to enter could have opened it from the outside with but little noise or trouble. The supposition that any would-be assassin would fire into the window of my room on the chance of hitting me, I also dismissed from my mind, knowing that an Afghaun would rather trust to his knife to despatch his victim than to such an uncertainty as that presented by firing into the window of a dark room.

That my life was not the object seemed finally to me so conclusive from manifest reasons, that I felt not the slightest doubt on the subject. So I utterly banished from my mind the "thick-coming fancies" that for a few moments had oppressed me. As far as I could judge, it remained alone evident to me that in some way or other the visit of the old Oozeer which I had just witnessed, was connected with the mysterious apparition of the night previous. In what way it was so connected, I could not form the most slender surmise. What his object might have been in having come either in person or in having sent some one to the top of the wall to watch me in the middle of the night, was more than I could divine. Thinking over the matter, I made the best of my way back, and then, what with coquetting with the calm-restoring "kaileeon," and sipping some delicious sherbet cooled with lumps of snow that had been sent me by Firamoorz, the hours passed peacefully and quietly away, till sun dipping towards distant rocky peaks, warned me that the time for the evening visit of the young Chief had approached. Shortly after the "azaun," or call to evening prayers, had sounded from the minarets of a small mosque below, the young Chief made his appearance at my door. He was in rather more than his usual buoyant spirits. He told me that he had been for the greater part of the day in pursuit of one of his father's clansmen, who, having refused to pay his annual tribute of goats and sheep, had disappeared with his flocks from the pastures rented by him. Firamoorz had this day caught him, but the capture had not been effected without a struggle, for Firamoorz told me with delight the manner in which, after the fight had lasted some time, he managed to plant his spear in the back of the absconder, and so, bringing him to the ground, had put an end to the conflict. It appeared then that the poor wretch had been tied to the saddle-bow of one of the victorious party, and so brought captive to the fort.

The young Chief had kept the ball of conversation rolling so rapidly and noisily that I had no opportunity of making my voice heard, even if I had wished to do so. At first I had thought of mentioning to Firamoorz the strange occurrence of the past night; but as the door of the room remained open, and some of his attendants were seated immediately outside listening to the conversation, and every now and then loudly expressing their approbation of their young master's prowess, it struck me that I could scarcely touch upon the subject without giving rise to suspicions that I was a prey to alarms for my own safety—suspicions which, remembering the hospitable treatment I had received, I was most anxious not to excite.

When darkness had set in, and my bed had been spread in the same place that it had occupied the night before, I looked out from it into the gloom, and there saw, crossing the open half of the window, the profile that had so fascinated me when I had first discovered it. In daylight it was not distinguishable, but now that the ruined wall was in deep black shadow, it became distinctly traceable between me and the starlit sky. As I scanned the features so curiously and delicately carved by the caprice of time and decay, I wondered within myself whether they would be again distorted by the same mysterious apparition that had so suddenly marred their to me fancied beauty during the past night. They were not so marred, nor was I destined again to see anything above them; but I have to record the occurrence of an event in the dead of the night of a nature to me at the time so strange and unaccountable, that it far surpassed what I had already witnessed. I never could remember exactly what it was that awoke me—whether it was some unwonted noise, or whether it was mere accident, that caused me suddenly to open my eyes, and fix them staring, and, as it were, wide awake upon that corner of my room which was immediately in front of me, and between the two windows. Through the open window, for there was no sort of shutter to it, that overhung the moat, there came a faint gleam of moonlight that fell aslant upon the floor, and threw an uncertain light across and in front of that corner, upon the utter darkness of which my gaze was intently and involuntarily fastened. In that corner I could see nothing, nor could I hear anything. The deep stillness, and silence, and darkness of night was on all things; yet some sense, some instinct, warned me that the dark recess into which I was gazing was tenanted. A feeling that I was not alone in the room, a nervous dread of the presence of some unseen, unrealised thing, took such powerful hold of me, that for a few seconds I felt I was powerless to exert any will of my own, or even to move the fixed gaze of my eyes from off the dark corner in front of them. At length by a strong effort of the will, I roused myself into something that partook of a reasoning mood. I asked myself why, not having seen anything, or indeed heard anything, should this foolish idea have taken possession of me, that the room had another occupant besides myself? Why should I allow myself to entertain a vague horror of that which, at the most, had but a fancied existence in my excited imagination? And now that my sobered senses had partially resumed their sway, I felt almost inclined to laugh aloud at my folly, as I finally lowered my gaze, and allowed it to follow the faint light of the moonbeam that fell aslant upon the floor. But this inclination to laugh at what I had almost succeeded in making myself believe was my own folly, was of the shortest possible duration, as the reader may suppose; for no sooner had I looked on the floor than the light that faintly streamed through the window was suddenly broken by a shadow that seemed to fall upon it, as if something had been projected into the moon's ray from out of the black depth of the recess. Then after all I was right! The room *had* another occupant besides myself! Of this there could be no longer any doubt, for this shadow so suddenly thrown and now visible before me was no mere fanciful creation of the brain. On looking up, something—what, I had not time to discern—gleamed for an instant in the light, and then withdrew into the darkness. It is impossible for me to record with distinctness what guided my subsequent actions. I suppose it was the prompting of some desire of self-defence that caused me to spring from my bed and make my way across the room to the spot where my sabre hung suspended from the wall. To reach this down was the work of an instant, but I had to turn my back upon the window. As my fingers grasped the handle, something seemed to pass swiftly across the uncertain light of the moon, and the wooden casement of the window gave out a sound as if it had received a rude shock. I stood rooted to the ground like one bereft of his senses, and in a manner bewildered, not knowing what to do or what to think. My brow felt chill and damp. And I was conscious of a feeling as if a piece of ice had been passed rapidly down my back, as the thought seized me that I had been in the presence of some supernatural being, for I conceived that nothing human could make an exit from that window hanging high over the moat below and live. Was this some ghost, some sprit that had thus flitted away from my mortal presence, prognosticating by its visit the approaching death of the old Chief which it had been evident to me was nigh at hand? As I asked myself this question I believe I almost smiled at my own credulity, for I remembered the shadow that the thing had thrown upon the floor. And ghosts, I reflected, at least real *bona fide* orthodox ghosts, should, like Peter Schlehmil, not be possessed of a shadow. Then I bethought me of the mysterious apparition of the night previous. That "ghost, if ghost it were," was possessed in like manner of too solid, opaque, and material a substance to admit for a moment of the belief that it partook of a solely spiritual nature. As I tried to comfort myself with these assurances, there still remained a lurking hard-to-be-denied suspicion in me that these old ruined and long tenantless rooms might be haunted, and that my occupation of them had disturbed the accustomed nightly visit of some ghostly thing or other. I tried to make my way to the window, but my step faltered and my limbs trembled beneath me. Even the sudden gleam of the moon, reflecting itself from the polished surface of the sabre, as I finally reached the window, made me start back as if I had trodden on an adder. I peered out into the night and listened for some sound that might help me in divining what strange thing it was that had just effected its exit from the window. As I looked down into the gloomy depths below the screech of the night-owl—the same screech I thought that I had heard before—suddenly broke the stillness of the night. So strangely discordant and piercing were the tones of this shrieking bird that they seemed to rend and tear into shreds the still hush of the midnight hour. The very life-blood in my veins was chilled by the weird unearthly sounds, and I felt that peculiar creeping sensation which, acting through the nerves upon the skin, causes the feeling which the Italians I think designate by the name of "pelle d'anatro." So perturbed and puzzled were my thoughts that not till the cheerful "light of jounn day stood tiptoe on the rosy mountain-tops," did sleep come to me. Then I fell off into a troubled and dream-oppressed slumber, in which my brain was tortured with shapes not of this earth, which flitted like bats to and fro through the open window of my apartment.

The third and last day of my stay was occupied for the greater part in making preparations for my departure, which had been fixed for the morrow. With the exception of the usual evening visit of Firamoorz, the day passed without any occurrence worthy of remark. As on former occasions, the young Chief came accompanied by the old Oozeer and a train of armed followers. He talked volubly, as was his wont, seldom or never pausing in his speech for either question or reply from me. He wore a handsomely-mounted Khorassannee scimitar, which in the course of conversation he drew from its scabbard for the purpose of showing me the blade. The metal of which this was made, displaying one of the most esteemed patterns of damascene, was evidently of fine temper. Carefully examining it, I found it possessed in the highest degree the three great excellences of the true Khorassan blade. Firstly, the hue of the ground being of a grey colour—it may also be of a brown and of a black colour, and yet denote good steel—was decided and deep in its tint: secondly, the play of colour on the metal, when subjected to oblique light, was very beautiful. The tints most perceptible *then* were crimson and yellow, patches of the former colour touched at their edge with a golden hue, like red clouds bathed in the light of a setting sun. Thirdly, the figures or patterns—the damascene—were those most highly esteemed and admired by Orientals. Like written characters they spread themselves across the whole breadth of the blade, the lines in some places fantastically curling till they ended in a point; in others, undulating in diverse directions, they crossed and intersected each other, forming elaborate network on the blade. Firamoorz said that no weapon that he had ever seen could be compared to it in firmness and keenness of edge. The sword had been, he told me, for many generations an heirloom in the family, and he recounted with evident pride the doughty deeds of his ancestors when wielding the costly and well-tempered weapon.

That evening, the last of my visit, I remained sleepless for many hours after throwing myself upon my bed. My mind was occupied in revolving the strange occurrences of the two past nights. The more I reflected the more puzzled and mystified did I become. With the spectral apparition—for I had almost begun to look upon it as such—I could in no way connect the bodily presence of the old Oozeer. For it was his visit to the ruined building adjacent, of which I had been a silent witness, that had made me suspect he was in some way or other connected with the silent midnight watcher that had attracted my attention during the first night. But on the occurrence of the following night I could form no sort of conjecture whatever. It was preposterous to suppose that a man well stricken in years, as he was, could have attempted, much less succeeded, in making an exit from the window situated as mine was. And that the Thing, whatever it was, had made its egress from that window I felt convinced. Besides, what object could he have had in visiting thus stealthily, and by night, the chamber occupied by me? The idea that he had come for the purpose and with the design of taking anything from me by stealth, I could not for a moment entertain. For, in the first place, there was nothing that I had that he would be likely to covet; and in the second, such conduct on his part would have been a breach of those laws of hospitality which an Afghaun, in his position, would be the last to hold in light esteem. Looking at the matter in every light that occurred to me, I was utterly unable to arrive at any satisfactory solution of that, which was in so bewildering a degree puzzling and mystifying me. And thinking over, in its minutest details, all that I had seen, I began, as the silent hours of night went by, to entertain a sort of dread presentiment that I was destined again to witness something on this the last night of my stay that would startle and appal me. Such a fixed idea in my brain did this become that it finally brought a sort of fascination with it—a feeling of dread expectancy that quite banished all desire and inclination for sleep. I was now determined that I would keep awake throughout the night, in order that if by chance anything should approach I would, being on the alert, in all probability be able to form some sort of conjecture as to its nature and design. Restless and disturbed in consequence of the feeling that had gradually come over me, I could remain no longer in my bed. Therefore I arose and seated myself in observation behind the window that looked into the terrace. Though in this position I was entirely concealed from the view of any one approaching by the terrace, I could see into it as far as the darkness of the night permitted. And I could also see the window which if my visitor of the night previous did not partake of a supernatural or ghostly character, must, I concluded, have means of access to it of which I was entirely ignorant.

From the position of the constellation of Orion I judged that it was close upon midnight when I took my seat by the window. The moon had not yet risen, so that the terrace beneath was in pitchy darkness, save in one spot. Here the remains of a fire which the servants had built up with sticks and straw under the wall still glowed and flickered as every now and then a breath of the night wind blew it into life. I had not been in my post of observation long when a large rat scampered up to within the space lighted by the embers. He approached them cautiously, and when apparently satisfied, after solemn scrutiny, that there was no immediate danger to be apprehended, he commenced to eat voraciously the crumbs and relics that remained on the ground from the evening meal. These disposed of, he concentrated an attack of teeth and claws upon a half-burnt candle that had been left by the servants. I was watching his every movement with intense interest when the surrounding stillness was scattered by a sudden noise. It seemed to come from the other side of the wall of the terrace, and was as that of a person on the move, but of one who rather ran than walked, for it was no measured tread, in that the footfall was not distinguishable. The sounds ceased, and then all was again still. It was no mere fancy my having heard the sounds, for I observed that the rat suddenly ceased his nibbling and stared at the wall, as if he expected that it was about to open and something emerge from it. The sounds from the farther side ceasing, my friend the rat commenced at the candle again, as if assured by the silence which had ensued that there was no immediate danger to be apprehended. But the silence was not of long duration, for after only a few minutes it was broken by the noise as if of some heavy body dropping into the terrace, and upon *my* side of the wall. Of this, from the sound, there was not the least doubt. Then followed the noise of the shuffling quick movements that I had heard before. That something was approaching was evident. For the rat jerked his head in the direction of the noise, sharply whisked his tail in the other, and then incontinently vanished. I peered into the darkness, endeavouring in vain to discern what it was that was moving on the terrace. But nothing was visible for a few seconds. Then, as the sounds approached the fire, I saw gliding forth from the gloom into the light a tall, draped, and phantom-shaped thing. It resembled in such a startling manner that which had almost pictured itself in my imagination as the thing that I was destined to see, that I felt appalled and horror-struck, thinking that the figure was nothing more or less than a "sheeted ghost." I thought I would hail it, but my tongue clave to my mouth, and I felt utterly unable to speak or move. As it approached the embers a tongue of flame leapt upwards from the outlying fragments of stick and straw, and, flickering for a moment in the night breeze, threw a sudden gleam around. Noticing this, it was with a shuddering recollection I remembered the lone creature from the wood in Coleridge's 'Christabel,' at whose weird presence the dying embers in the old ancestral hall burst into flame, and the dogs howled as in abject dread. An indescribable horror of the mysterious apparition that was now within a few feet of where I was concealed, crept over me. Yet, feeling this horror with the greatest intensity, I had no inclination to take my eye away from the dreaded object, for now its every movement had a strange fascination for me What was my astonishment to see it, as it approached the fire, stoop down and put forth a long, lean, nervous hand to clutch the candle! This was held over the embers, and then above them, and, lighted

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN FENIANS TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

(The Times, Jan. 3.)

THE Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, recently adjourned till the 27th of December, when they were to meet again in New York, "to complete the work of uniting the whole national body (says the *Irish American* of December 21), and to take such other measures as the well-being of the organization and the advancement of the national cause may require. During their session, in view of the efforts made by some of the leading English Liberals and Reformers to save the lives of the men lately executed in Manchester, and to show to the English people that the hostility of Irish nationalists is directed not against them, but against the tyranny under which the people of England and Ireland both suffer, the Senate adopted the annexed address:"—

"ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD IN AMERICA TO THE LIBERTY-LOVING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

"Brothers,—We address you by the most endearing title which the sons of men can apply in their intercourse with each other—first, because we desire that you should understand that between you and us there is no quarrel or division that should separate the members of the great human family; and, secondly, because gratitude—that feeling to which the race we represent have never been insensible—prompts us to recognize an indissoluble bond of union between you and us, in the sympathy which you have expressed with the efforts of our people to obtain that freedom for the enjoyment of which the Almighty evidently designed the nations with which He has peopled the earth, and the efforts which you have made to save our brethren recently condemned in Manchester, under the barbarous provisions of feudal law, from a death against which humanity revolted, and against which the united verdict of the civilized world has justified your protest. Your action on that sad occasion demands our warmest acknowledgments, even as both go to prove the great brotherhood of all mankind, which the selfishness of corrupt men and the ambition of tyrants alone interfere to prevent in this advanced age of the world. Were we to fail to recognize your humane exertions in behalf of those men of our race who have thus been sacrificed to the necessities of an aristocratic Government we should be wanting in the exhibition of the loftiest attributes which distinguish the freeman from the slave; still more would we appear deficient could we forget or overlook the action of your noble country woman, or fail to express our veneration for the name and the virtues of Caroline of Queensberry, who in the darkest hour of the martyrs' trial came like an angel of mercy to dispel the gloom of the fate to which political rancour and oppression had condemned them, and to light their path to the patriot's grave with the light of virtue, and the holiest offices of Christian charity. He in whose sight a cup of water bestowed in His name is precious can undoubtedly appreciate such deeds; but wherever a child of the Irish race is found throughout the earth that ministering act of mercy shall be remembered, and in the hearts of a whole people the name Caroline of Queensberry shall be enshrined, surrounded by a halo before which the earthly diadems of Queens shall pale.

"Brothers,—Those who have grown rich on the misery and debasement of our people, and whose strength is mainly based on your weakness and disfranchisement, would fain persuade you that there is enmity and strife between us and you. The assertion is false—false as the hearts of those who coined it—in whose recesses there is no corner in which the rights of the people can find sanctuary, or their woes and sufferings meet sympathy and compassion. We ask you to review dispassionately our case and your own, and observe how closely the parallel runs between them. For 700 years we have been made to endure all the wrongs and outrages to which a subjugated though still unconquered nation could be exposed. In all these years did our slavery add a single blessing to your lot in recompense for the rivers of English blood shed to reduce us to the condition of slaves? On the contrary, did not the rapine and robbery of which we were made the victims go to strengthen that aristocratic element which to-day monopolizes the power and the substance of your own land, and which with the whole guidance of your affairs grasped in the hands of the favoured few, spurns your demand for the rights and privileges of freemen, and makes the English working-men—the producers and sustainers of the glory of the richest nation of the earth—helots in their own land dependent for existence on the caprice of those who, with no higher claim to excellence than the inheritance of titles based on infamy and robbery, or wealth wrung from the sweat and toil of their fellow-men, arrogate to themselves the name of 'better classes,' and claim a prescriptive right to legislate for their fellow men? Brothers, our cause and yours is one. The land tyrants who rule our people with a rod of steel are the allies of those who to-day battle against your efforts to obtain a voice in the management of your affairs: and the hopes of your English peasantry would not be long secure were you, as we have been, disarmed and divided by those who have quenched the household fires on many an Irish hearth. Let no man tell you that the Irish people—either at home in their own land, in this New World, or in your midst, are your enemies. We are, as you are Republicans, seeking for that freedom and equality of man which have received their highest illustration in these United States, and which in less than a century, have elevated what were once the despised colonies of England into the first of the foremost nations of the earth. In building up the greatness of this nation our people have had their share. They found here the freedom and consideration denied them at home by those who equally ignore your claims to justice. They have repaid the kindness extended to them by faithful service; and in the hour of danger America had no more loyal defenders than her Irish-born citizens, whose blood mingled with that of her own children on many a battlefield in defence of her flag. Why should not the same rule apply in your case? Our people, driven out by domestic tyranny, sanctioned by English aristocratic law, swarm by millions in your chief cities, and constitute an important element of your population. We ask you to be just to them, and to remember that their blood, too, has flowed upon many a gory field to sustain the fame and reputation of your country. We ask you to remember the wrongs which made them exiles in your land, and to reflect that if, as in the United States, the power had been in the hands of the people in England, the same kind treatment of our kindred there would have made them as they are here, the strongest bulwarks of the State, instead of being, as they are now compelled to be, a standing menace against the stability of the Government which, instead of justice and protection, has wrought them wrong and injury. We ask you to remember the causes that separated the North American colonies from your country—how the ambition and tyranny of your aristocratic rulers in the last century made enemies of your own kindred, and raised up for England her most formidable competitor and rival, where the ties of blood and affinity should have insured her an ally and a friend. Had the voice of the people been then as powerful in the Cabinet and Legislature as it is now, the crimes which cost England her richest possession might have been prevented. And it should be your task to see that the blunder be not repeated in this century, which, instead of raising up enemies for your nation 3,000 miles away, would create them at your gates—in the midst of your strongholds. As it is with individuals, so it is with nations: Providence, in its own good time, avenges wrong and punishes evil, and the miseries that have been heaped upon the unoffending Irish race must, sooner or later, recoil on their persecutors. But with you, whose complexion in sympathy has come to cheer us in our struggle for freedom, we have no quarrel; we desire that you should succeed—as we hope to succeed ourselves—in regaining those rights the possession of which is necessary to the permanent happiness and glory of every people. In any effort we may put forth for the purpose of achieving the emancipation of our native land from the oppression under which it groans, we ask you to believe that no sentiment of hostility against your people inspires us. The same Government which excludes and debase so many millions of your own people has forced us, in defence of the very existence of our race, to appeal to the last resource of outraged humanity; but our struggle shall at least be one worthy of the cause of human freedom, and unsullied by any act at which a freeman would blush.

"Once more, in the name of the Irish Nationalists of America, whom we represent, we thank you for the kindly feeling evinced by you towards our poor brothers, who, innocent, as we knew them to have been, were sacrificed to the ruthless policy which, in this enlightened age, still perpetuates the barbarism of the feudal system, and seeks to rule by force and terrorism where the voluntary consent of the governed should be the only title to authority. Such friendly offices are more powerful to bind our nations together than the parchment treaties of diplomatists, and when the day comes that Ireland, an independent republic, shall stand up before the world in the erectness of freedom, our nation will not forget the voice that cheered them in their time of trial, and in memory of this hour, across Nature's barrier of deep-rolling waters, and the yet wider gulf of blood our tyrants have sought to place between us, will reach the hand of friendship and fraternity to that brother England, who, we trust, we will then, let us hope, be freed from the incubus of a Government, whose faithlessness and imbecility have left their country without a voice in the councils of Europe.

"Signed on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood of America,

"James Gibbons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania F. B. Gallagher, Buffalo, New York; John O'Neill, Washington, D. C.; J. C. O'Brien, Rochester, New York; P. Cunningham, Utica, New York; M. Finnegan, Loughton, Michigan; P. W. Dunne, Peoria, Illinois; J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Carlton, Bordentown, New Jersey; Patrick J. Meehan, Hudson City, New Jersey; T. J. Quin, Albany, New York; William Fleming, Troy, New York; Edward L. Carey, New York; Thomas Lavan, Cleveland, Ohio; Myles D. Sweeny, San Francisco, California; W. R. Roberts, President, Fenian Brotherhood.

"New York, Dec. 12."

THE UNITED STATES.

(From an American correspondent of the Times.)

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 13.

THE Committee of Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives has at present under consideration the subject of the treatment of foreign born American citizens when abroad, and will soon report a Bill for their protection. This matter is attracting much attention throughout the country, and although its present discussion was caused by the Fenian trials in England and Ireland, it is merely the revival of an old dispute about the duties and allegiance of foreign-born citizens, that has been debated and fought about between America and England years before the Fenians were heard of. The Fenian trials, and the claim of some of the prisoners that they were American citizens and therefore entitled to protection by the Government, the refusal of the British Courts to recognize this claim, and the upon-raised by the American wing of the Fenians, revived the question; and now it is discussed and the old dispute renewed by a large class of Americans who abhor Fenianism. The Bill that will be reported to Congress is intended to define the rights and duties of American citizens of foreign birth when abroad, and is to fill a void at present existing in the American Statute-books, for there is no enactment now in force upon this subject. The matter has been referred to in the last Message of the President, who calls attention to the anomalous condition of naturalized citizens of the United States when they return to the countries of their birth. The liberal character of the American naturalization laws, as is well known, has attracted vast numbers of people to this country, and of all who come, and are naturalized five years after arriving, these laws exact allegiance, the faithful observance of all the duties of a citizen, and also that the alien shall abjure and renounce all allegiance to any other Sovereign or state, and particularly all allegiance to the country of which he is a native. America has always maintained the right of every person to leave the country of his birth and renounce his allegiance to it, and on this subject has occurred the chief conflict with European Governments. The present intention is not only to declare this right, but in practice to enforce it The ground taken by the Government has not yet been enforced by any law, the only protection naturalized citizens of the United States now have when abroad being found in a diplomatic note from the State Department. General Cass, when Secretary of State during President Buchanan's administration in 1859, sent instructions to the American Minister at Berlin, in which it was explicitly stated that the American Government "is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, and the right to form new political ties elsewhere." He added, however, that if a native of Prussia, or of any other country, at the time of his emigration, was liable to any duties or to any penalties his naturalization in the United States could not exempt him from liability to those duties or penalties, if he voluntarily returned to his native country. When no liabilities exist against emigrants at the time of emigration, "the law of nations," General Cass continued, "gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States." It is intended to embody in law the doctrines thus enunciated, but, although the Fenian trials have caused the desire for this, it is by no means the intention of America in its present temper to pass any laws that will be a projection to Fenianism. The country views the Fenian movement with too much disgust to give its legislative sanction to acts of rapine and murder, and whatever law may be passed to protect adopted Americans while abroad, it will certainly be one which will discountenance hostile expeditions, and will notify all adopted citizens that if they commit crimes in the country of their birth they will do so at their own peril.

The condition of the Southern States is but little changed from the misfortune so steadily reported. For some time it was supposed that the Reconstruction elections in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas had failed because the requisite one-half of the number of registered voters had not voted. By keeping the polls open several days in various localities, however, enough negro ballots were deposited to bring the total up to the requisite number, and thus the Reconstruction Conventions have been called. In Mississippi and Arkansas they will meet at the respective State capitals on the 7th of January; but in South Carolina the day of meeting has not yet been fixed. The returns from these States show that the negroes have done nearly all the voting, the whites having almost universally declined to take any part in the election. The various Southern Conventions in Session continue to convince the country that the present Southern Government is a failure, and that the class of people whom a revolution has brought to the surface there is not fit to rule even an uncivilised community. In the Louisiana Convention, where the negroes out-number the whites, the spirit of discord is so violent that duels are constantly threatened, and are only prevented by a vigorous exercise of the military power. One sable delegate has amused the country by offering a resolution that after the present Convention concludes its labours no other Convention shall be called for 70 years. He wants its work to endure for ever. Other black delegates have offered resolutions fixed eight hours as a day's work; guaranteeing lawyer's fees of at least 10 per cent. on all collections they make; and declaring that patients shall pay three dollars to doctors for each visit. Every imaginable way of raising a tax has been suggested in this Convention, and the negro delegates have, with great unanimity, voted themselves eight dollars a piece for each day's session. They every day pass Resolutions thanking God that all men are created equal; that Congress rules in Washington; and that they rule Louisiana. When it was attempted to procure the endorsement of the Convention for the loan, the people of Louisiana are trying to raise for the repair of the Mississippi levees, a great hubbub was created, and after an exciting debate it was defeated by a three-fourths' vote. The kind of debates that go on in this Convention is shown by the following extract from the report of the proceedings of December 7th, when a new State Constitution was being considered:—

"A negro member, named Boswell, declared 'We will rule until the last one of us goes down for ever. The negroes are going to have their rights, if it is by revolution and blood, in spite of Andy Johnson or any other man.' He declared he was ready for revolution. Mr. Pinchback, also coloured, deprecated the remarks of Mr. Boswell, and declared that the coloured people of this country could get no rights, the whites did not see fit to give them, and that the talk of a war of races was all humbug. He alluded to the disparity of numbers of the two races, and declared that the slaveholders of the South had been in the past and were still the friends of the negro, and that it was the party now in a Radical Congress, and not of this Convention, to discuss questions of this kind."

Pinchback has evidently a sprinkle of common sense. The Louisiana Convention is probably composed of worse materials than any of the others, but all are bad enough. The Alabama Convention has been in session the longest, and, as has been already stated, the military commander of Alabama begged that it would close its meeting, as its proceedings were doing incalculable harm to reconstruction. It has framed a constitution by which the blacks will here after control the State, and the people are to go through the formality of voting for it on the 4th of February, at which time a Governor whom the Convention has already named is to be elected. Before adjourning, this Convention annulled all contracts made between 1861 and 1865 for the sale of land, but refused to pass a law prohibiting marriages between whites and blacks. The Radical leaders at Washington are sending all sorts of messages to their friends in the South to prevent the Southern wing of the party from acting absurdly, and the consequence has been that the Georgia Convention, which met on the 9th of December, has been doing better than the others. Its Radical delegates have split into factions, and the moderate wing in this way succeeded in electing the President of the Convention. There are 22 negro delegates, and though the Convention has a better reputation than some of the others, it has gained it merely because there has been no opportunity to adopt incendiary resolutions, as the time thus far has been spent according to the despatches in "wrangling," and the chief business of the last day's session was to pass a resolution "to allow a negro who persisted in voting though not a delegate, and in this ceremony all the delegates seem to have been engaged. In Virginia about one-third the delegates to the Convention are Conservatives, and this comparatively large minority acts as a moderate restraint. Judge Underwood, of the United States' Court which called Jefferson Davis, is President. A good deal of time has been spent in the harmless business of deciding how strong an oath the Convention shall swear before deliberating, but this was satisfactorily settled by concluding to swear to no oath at all. A chaplain opens each day's proceedings with prayer, and as the telegraph informs us, prays for "ex-Confederates as well as loyal men," while a dense crowd of astonished negro spectators fills up all the available space, beyond the members' seats, whence a sight of them can be had. Any number of Committees for all sorts of objects have been appointed, but business proceeds very slowly, as "much confusion," according to the press reports, "exists on account of the very imperfect acquaintance of the officers with Parliamentary law and usage." As in Louisiana, the members have voted themselves eight dollars a day, and have introduced all sorts of queer resolutions; but, as Richmond is not far from Washington, several members of Congress have gone down there to superintend its proceedings, and, if possible, restrain its members from incendiary speeches. In this way it is hoped that the bad effect the other Conventions have had on the North may be counteracted by an example of decorum in Virginia.

The conservative whites of the South, who now have no power at all, are in hopes of getting up an organization in some of the States, to defeat the very distasteful Constitutions that these Conventions are framing. A large Conservative Convention to carry out this idea has been held in Alabama and Georgia, and another has met in Richmond, 3,000 delegates attending it, many eminent Virginians among them. These Conventions earnestly protest against the present mode of ruling the South, and exhort the people to organize a party strong enough to defeat the Constitutions, but it is scarcely probable they will succeed. Congress will take good care of the matter, for it needs the Southern votes in the Presidential election. In Louisiana General Hancock, the new Military Commander, shows a strong Conservative tendency in his system of ruling. The Senate has lately spent some time in discussing the condition of affairs in the South, but from the tone of the debate on the part of the Republican Senators they seem unwilling to relax any of the rigours of the Reconstruction laws.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES at
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Scantong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balances shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approves Local Bills, Grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order

OTTO MOLLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 10¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 10 1/32d.	do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 10d.	do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On demand	.....	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	.....		
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 9¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundies and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above	£20	1s. 10 1/32d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 10 5/16d.	"
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 10 1/4d.	"
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 10 9/32d.	"
On demand	.....	.....	1s. 10¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	.....		
On Ireland	do.	.....		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 10 1/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	..	..	6 per cent.
6	do..	..	..	5 "
3	do..	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED.—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,225.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARR, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1r. 1o¼d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	..	...at 1r. 1o 5/8d.	"
3	do.	..	...at 1r. 1o 5/16d.	"
2	do.	..	...at 1r. 1o¼d.	"
1	do.	..	...at 1r. 1o 3/16d.	"
On demand	..	..	...at 1r. 1o 1/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland			...at 1r. 1o 1/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1r. 10d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£2000,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow, and Akyab.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay issues Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 10¾d.			per Rupee.
4	do.	.. ...	at 1s. 10¾d.	"
3	do.	.. ...	at 1s. 10 5/16d.	"
2	do.	... ...	at 1s. 10 1/4d.	"
1	do.	... ...	at 1s. 10 3/32d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)			at 1s. 10¼d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 6 " 5

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £463,870.
RESERVE FUND ..... on 30, 90.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
JOHN WINDRAM, Esq., MANAGER.
R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager Nationa Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any urther information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. O. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a 4 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine and Boiler, all complete; very little used and in first-rate order, price moderate Apply to the WOOL & COTTON CLEANING FACTORY, 15, Khetwaddy Back Road.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. (*Illustrated.*)

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
" to Outstations residents,, 14½ "

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

FOR SALE—A first class BROUGHAM and SQUIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do-, do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen
2, Rampart Row, TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.

Rs. 44 per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BRANDY, WHISKEY, &c.—For sale.

Dunville's V. R. Irish Whiskey	.....	Rs. 16 per Doz.
Otard, Dupuy's fine Cognac.....		,, 24 ,,
Hungarian Wines Voslauer and Goldeck.		,, 18 & Rs. 23
Still Hocks from H. Hunter and Son ...		,, 23 to Rs. 42
Clarets fine		,, 20 to Rs. 35

Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne Qts.....	...at Rs.	42 per doz
Do. Do. Pts.....	,,	20 ,,
Do. Moselle ..... Qts.....	,,	42 ,,
Do. Brandy	,,	41 ,,
Do. Sherry	,,	25 ,,
Do. Claret	,,	28 ,,
Ronaldson's Sherry.....	,,	28 ,,
Do. Do.	,,	23 ,,
Freitas, Abrew & Co.'s Madeira.....	,,	30 ,,
Rutherford Drury & Co.'s do. in Pipes.		

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET. ...	Medoc	Rs. 6-8	Pints,
	do.	,, 12	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	,, 15	,,
	Chateau Beltane	,, 20	,,
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's ...	,, 29	,,
COGNAC.....	1st quality	,, 35	,,
	2nd ,, ...	,, 25	,,

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG.....	,, 30	,,
	...	,, 16	Pints,
	IMPERIAL.....	,, 32	Quarts.
	...	,, 17	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS ...	,, 35	Quarts.
	MOSELLE.....	,, 24	,,
	...	,, 13	,, Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ...	,, 33	Quarts.
	...	,, 17-8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from	Rs. 18 to 28	per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva	,, 15 ,, 26	,,
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish	,, 20	,,

SPARKLING WINES

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala		
Albrechts	,, 27 ,, 38	,,
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius		
Freres	,, 25 ,, 34	,,
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white. ..	,, 30	,,

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau		
Lafite.....	,, 12 ,, 25	,,
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious		
Freres	,, 19 ,, 36	,,
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beamie"	,, 18	,,

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks	,, 22 ,, 25	,,
Madeira—Very Old.....	,, 18	,,
Port—Three marks.....	,, 21 ,, 25	,,

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...Rs. 5-12 to 6		per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout,, 6		,, ,,

For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street. ,, ,,

N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.

ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William